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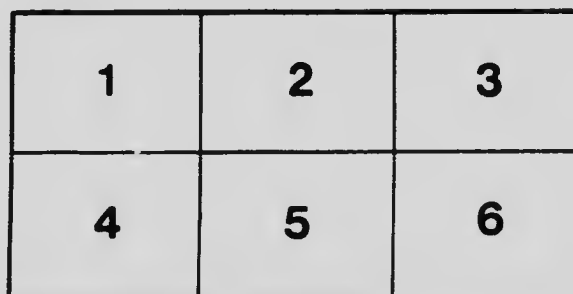
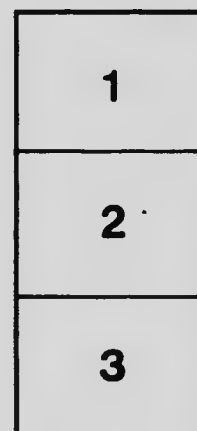
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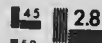
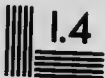
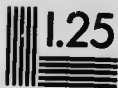
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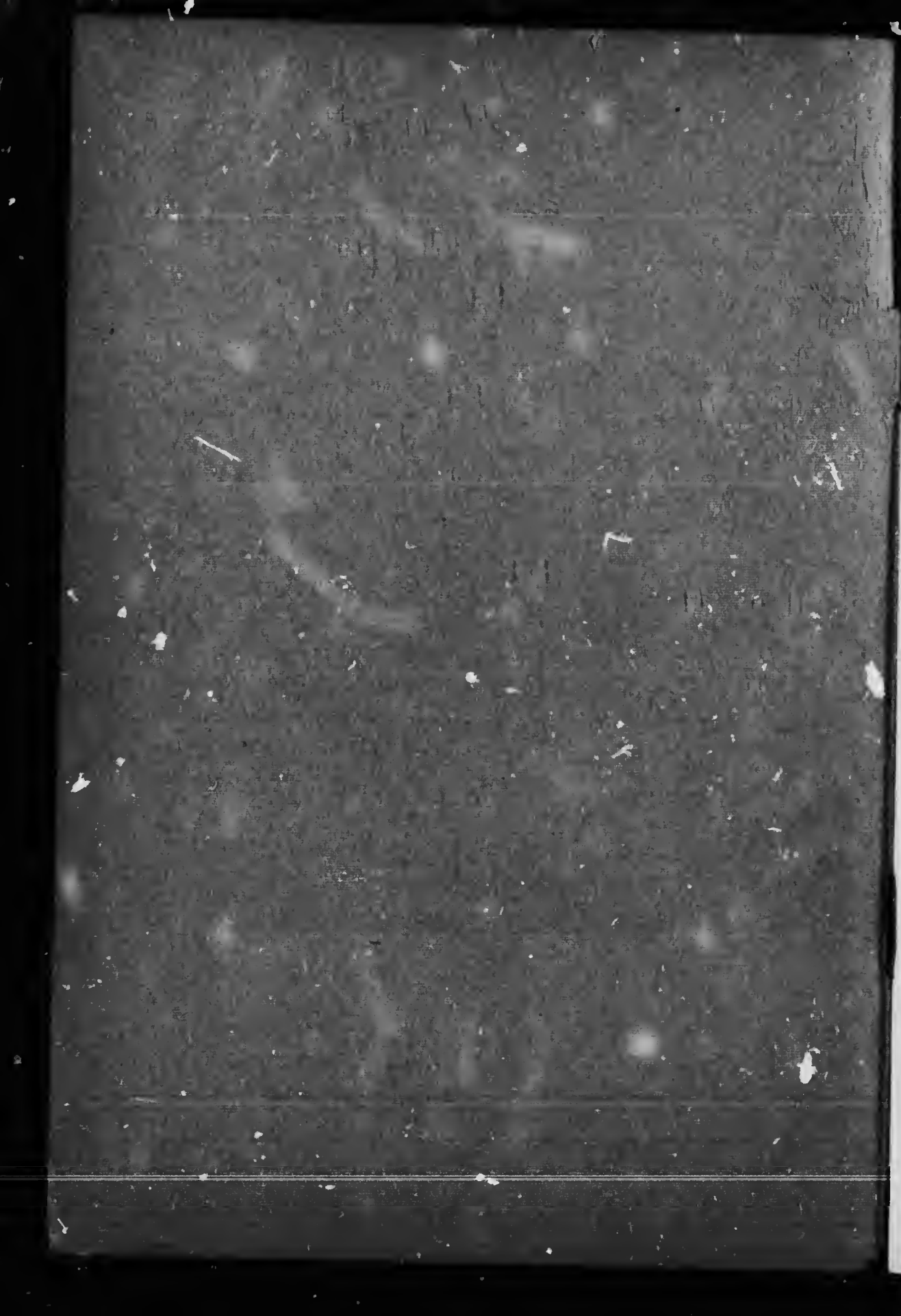
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GREATER ONTARIO

Results of the Practical
Administration of Crown Lands,
Forests and Mines by the
Whitney Government

A RECORD
AND A CONTRAST



SELDOM has the wisdom of the policy of a public man been so strikingly demonstrated as has Premier Whitney's selection of a practical new Ontario business man as the head of the great revenue producing Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Mr. Cochrane's administration of his department has been characterized by unselfishly hard work, which has resulted in a gradual but sweeping change of policy, that has been felt in every corner of New, or as he prefers to call it, Greater Ontario.

Things move now in the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines where once they stagnated. The resources of the Province have been safeguarded where once they were squandered with reckless prodigality. Capital and industry are fostered and encouraged, but the would-be speculator in the public domain has had scant consideration. There are no more glaring concessions to favorites. The settler has at last come into his own, the miner is assured of a square deal, and confidence has been restored.

THE SETTLER

He May Now Get His Patent in Three Years
Instead of Five—Gets all on the Ground,
Above and Beneath it—No Large
Grants to Speculators.

In the matter of land regulations and treatment of the settlers, the Government found much awaiting its attention. There was no uniformity of treatment. Settlers on Free Grant Land in the Rainy River country were able to prove up their settlement duties and get their patents in three years. In the sales districts further east a settler was required to put in four years' residence, and in the older Free Grant Districts in Muskoka, Parry Sound and Eastern Ontario, the settlers were required to put in even five years before they could qualify for their deeds. There was no reason why one district should have an advantage over another in this respect, and the Government has amended the different laws and regulations, providing for a uniform period of three years to qualify for patent anywhere in Greater Ontario. This places Ontario settlers on a parity with those of the Northwest Territory and removes a very real cause of complaint.

ALL ON THE GROUND, ABOVE AND BENEATH IT.

By amendment of the Public Lands' Act of 1891, the Liberal Government reserved from the patents of settlers on sales land the right to the mineral, if any, on their farms. This meant that a man might buy land from the Government, pay for it, and improve it, but could only get the patent for the agricultural rights, and he might wake up some fine morning and find that a prospector had staked a valuable mine on his property. The miner had, of course, to arrange with the owner for damages to surface rights, but no such arrangement was as satisfactory as the right to the mineral that might be found on one's own property. If the veterans were entitled to the minerals,

it was thought the hard-working pioneer was quite as much entitled to consideration, and the regulations have not only been amended but made retroactive so far as patents to properties on which mines have not already been staked and recorded are concerned.

THEY GET THE PINE.

We have also treated the settler more generously as regards pine timber. While he has heretofore been entitled to cut pine in process of actual clearing, subject to dues, and to cut what might be required for buildings and fencing, free of dues, in the old Free Grant Districts, his patent did not carry the pine, which might remain on the lot at patent, but was reserved to the timber licensee, **who had the right to go on the property, cut down the timber and leave the debris, make roads and cut timber other than pine for that purpose—**in fact, although the settler might have his patent he could not say that the land was his own. The regulations have been amended so that the settler may now get the pine with his patent, unless already disposed of. There was a time when the free grant settler did get the pine, but that was prior to 1880, when lumber was not anything like as valuable as it is to-day. In March of that year the Liberal Government of the day took this privilege away from the locatee. The Whitney Government restores it when its restoration means a great deal to the settler with present prices for pine lumber.

HOMESTEAD INSPECTORS AND THEIR DUTIES.

In the administration of lands, as in timber, the department has had to work under mixed conditions. In the newer districts the work is simple. In the older parts it is more complicated by the existence of timber licenses, with the result that there is much conflict between the interests of the settler and the lumberman. Many townships have been opened to location under these conditions that would have been better closed. In dealing with applications for land under license, there was great conflict of statement, the settler usually maintaining that the land was good and that most of the valuable timber had been removed, and the licensee frequently claiming that the land was unsuited for farming purposes and very valuable for lumber. It was found necessary to have an independent report as to the condition of a lot, and for this purpose a number of homestead inspectors were appointed. The Minister has made it a rule that a lot applied for under these conditions should approximate 50 per cent. of good land, and must not be chiefly valuable for pine, which the licensee has bought and paid for—and indeed in many instances he has the other timbers which go with the location.

When a man makes application for location it is referred to a homestead inspector, whose instructions are to notify the applicant and the timber licensee to be present on the day of inspection. He can thus hear what both parties have to say, make his own inspection and report, and the decision of the Department founded on this information should, therefore, be reasonably satisfactory.

CANCELLING LOCATIONS.

The homestead inspectors have other very useful duties, namely, reporting as to the condition of lots already located, but for which application has been made to cancel. There are frequent cancellations, owing, in free grant sections, to many taking up lands for timber only and afterwards abandoning the land, and in sales districts, to the fact that many take up land ostensibly for settlement (for which they pay only 50 cents an acre), and endeavor to hold the same as a speculation without residing or performing the settlement duties required. Inspection enables the Department to put an end to the holding of land in speculation and denuding it of its timber.

Formerly where locations were cancelled they reverted (in free grant districts), to license again for timber other than pine, and the timber licensee had a second chance at them. **The present Government has stopped that and has laid down the principle that once a lot is out of license, it is out for all time, and, therefore, if the location is cancelled it is the settler who gets the second chance, not the lumberman.**

WHERE THE GOVERNMENT HAS A FREE HAND.

Steps have also been taken to prevent a perpetuation of the difficulties between the settler and the lumberman, and the settler and the miner, by providing that in the newer sections where the Department has a free hand, there shall be an initial examination of all townships before they are opened. If chiefly adapted for timber growing, settlement will be kept out; if rocky and carrying evidence of mineral mainly, such a township will form part of a mining division and be set apart to be prospected under our very liberal mining regulations. Lands suited for farming purposes will be opened without any restrictions whatever, and when a settler has been six months in residence, with house erected and two acres cleared, he may dispose of timber other than pine. With six acres cleared, he may dispose of the pine. **After a residence of three years and clearing and placing under cultivation sixteen acres, he is now entitled to patent, and the patent will cover everything above the ground, on the ground or beneath it.**

FREE GRANTS AND A BIT OF HISTORY.

The Department has transferred a number of partly settled townships, 21 all told, from the Sales column to Free Grants, and to that extent has helped some hundreds of settlers who have gone into districts which are somewhat rough and broken, and in many cases under timber license. The Department felt that such land should be free grant, as it could not be compared with the splendid agricultural and timbered lands for which was made a charge of 50 cents an acre. Twelve townships not previously opened have been made Free Grant.

Some townships in Eastern Ontario have been opened which the late Government in its dying hours withdrew from settlement for a period of 25 years at the instance of a lumber company, the representative of which about the same time became an "independent" candidate for the Legislature.

There are now 218 Free Grant and 66 Sale Townships open for settlement.

NO ROOM FOR THE SPECULATOR.

Speculators have turned covetous eyes on the vast stretches of virgin timber and farming lands of Greater Ontario and although overtures were several times made for large blocks of agricultural land for speculative holding, it was felt that it would be more in the interest of the public and of settlement to as far as possible keep the middleman out of Crown lands, even when the middleman was seemingly willing to offer as much again as we are charging individuals locatees for the land. It is always the public in such cases that ultimately pays back to the speculators this excess and more, and if there was to be any margin of profit accruing, the Government felt it to be more reasonable that it should accrue to the actual settler.

It is the policy of the Government to keep the middleman out wherever possible, and for this reason it proposes to locate, control and dispose of, the town sites along the Trans-Continental Railway when the proper time comes. These lands being in the Crown, the Government is fortunately in a position to control the situation.

THE HELPING HAND

How Intelligent Co-operation Between Township Councils and Lands Department Brings in Settlement and Incidentally Back Taxes.

The Department has been able, indirectly, to assist some of the northern townships to get in their back taxes—in fact, an intelligent co-operation between the municipal councils and the Department has been found to be productive of mutually beneficial results. When complaints have been made by municipal officers as to non-resident and delinquent tax-payers, the Minister has asked that a list of the same be sent to the Department. Strictly speaking, the Department has nothing to say as to the taxes a man may owe a municipality, however hard up and struggling the latter may be. But it can send the careless non-resident landholder an official letter intimating that the municipal council of the township has complained that the recipient is delinquent in the matter of taxes and is also not complying with the regulations—(which call for actual settlement)—and the location is therefore liable to cancellation. Frequently this hint is sufficient. If no attention is paid the next move of the municipality is usually to secure a settler who is not only willing to pay the back taxes, but settle on the land as well, and he makes application to cancel. The Department causes an examination of the lot to be made by a homestead inspector to obtain an independent report as to improvement, buildings, etc. And if the facts are verified, **a peremptory notice is sent the locatee to go into residence, failing which cancellation takes place, a speculator loses a lot, and the township gains a settler, and, usually the taxes.**

On the occasion of the Minister's frequent visits throughout the newer districts, he has urged township municipal organization wherever possible, for the reason that an organized township is in a much better position to help itself. And he has intimated that the Department would be glad to co-operate with any township in the matter of settling up the lands within its borders. He takes the position that municipal councillors are very near the people. With personal knowledge they can judge of applicants for lots, either direct or by

cancellation, much better than the Department can, and, therefore, the Minister always gives much weight to advice so tendered.

LARGER TOWNSHIPS.

While speaking of township organization, it may be mentioned that the sub-dividing of Greater Ontario into six-mile townships was found not to lend itself to municipal organization. Such townships were too small, and it was frequently found necessary to form a union of two or three—not always a satisfactory way of conducting local affairs when there is a possibility of one of the townships becoming dissatisfied and wanting to withdraw. The Government, therefore, decided to change the method of survey from a six to a nine-mile township, and this, it is felt, will work out beneficially. All the townships in the neighborhood of the junction of the T. & N. O. and Trans-Continental have, as will be seen by a glance at the map, been laid out in this manner.

In 1904 the Ross Government spent \$101,229.50 on surveys; in 1907 the Whitney Government spent \$162,479.91.

NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

One of the outcomes of the development of the north country is the gradual building up of new districts and the formation of new centres of population. When in the Rainy River District last summer the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, was much impressed with the necessity which there existed for the formation of a new judicial district. There are a number of thriving towns and villages along the Canadian Northern Railway through Rainy River, and the general complaint was that the judicial centre was away up at Kenora on the C. P. R. accessible enough in summer by boat, but in winter without communication except by taking the C. N. R. to Winnipeg (passing through part of the State of Minnesota en route), and returning by C. P. R. to the judicial seat at Kenora—a journey about equal to one from Windsor to Montreal. And this journey, or a longer one back and around by Fort William, all prisoners, litigants, jurors, lawyers and witnesses had to travel to attend Court. The Government has remedied this by setting apart the judicial district of Rainy River with Fort Frances, the natural centre, as the judicial seat.

Another judicial district has been formed with its centre at Sudbury, saving a round-about journey of more than 300 miles to the Soo for some parts of the district and a shorter but still unnecessarily lengthy journey to North Bay from some parts of the present Sudbury district.

Four new constituencies have been created—namely, Sudbury, Temiskaming (including Cobalt), Rainy River and Kenora. West Nipissing becomes Sturgeon Falls, and East Nipissing becomes Nipissing.

MINES

Advantages of the New Mines Act Over the Old—Minister no Longer Court of Final Appeal—An Opportunity the Ross Government Missed—Water Power Regulations.

The present Mines Act, compared with the old Act, has the following advantages:

1. It has decentralized the administration of mining lands.

Formerly all applications for lands had to be forwarded to the Department at Toronto, where they were passed upon. Delays were frequent, and business conducted at such long range was often unsatisfactory.

Now, by the system of Mining Divisions and Mining Recorders, applications are received in every Mining Division by a local officer, who is supplied with maps and all other necessary data and is able to inform the inspector what lands are taken up and what lands are open for disposal. This of itself is a very decided convenience and greatly facilitates the transaction of business by prospectors and others. There are now nine Mining Recorders' Offices—Latchford, Cobalt, Haileybury, Larder Lake, Parry Sound, Sault Ste Marie, Port Arthur, Sudbury, and Kenora—one in every Mining District in the Province.

2. The new Act gives greater certainty of title—a most important consideration.

Formerly a lease or deed was given by the Crown upon payment of the rental or purchase money, certain development conditions being attached. If these were not performed or if the rent under the lease was not paid, the title was subject to cancellation. As a matter of fact hundreds of mining leases were cancelled for non-payment of rent.

Now the development work must be done before the patent issues consequently when the title is granted it is secure.

3. Under the old Act the discoverer of mineral was not required to put up any evidence of his discovery on the land. Prospectors were thus often misled, and on making a find found the discovery had already been claimed and the land applied for.

Now the discoverer is required not only to put up a proper discovery post, thus giving notice to all who come upon the land that a discovery has been made, but is also required to stake out and place the lines of his claim so that there can be no doubt about its position upon the ground.

4. Under the old Act there were four or five different prices of mining lands, depending upon their being surveyed or unsurveyed, upon their distance from a railway, etc.

Now there are only two prices, \$2.50 per acre in unsurveyed territory and \$3 in surveyed, so that a prospector has no difficulty in knowing how much he will have to pay.

WHEN THE MINISTER DECIDED DISPUTES.

5. Formerly all disputes about applications for mining lands were decided by the Department. This in many cases involved considerable expense in bringing witnesses to Toronto, and political influences were sometimes alleged to be used in bringing about a decision.

The new Act takes the deciding of disputes entirely out of the hands of the Minister or the Department, and appoints an official known as the Mining Commissioner for such purposes. The Mining Recorder first gives his decision, and an aggrieved party can then appeal to the Mining Commissioner, and, if still dissatisfied, to the Divisional Court, and then to the Court of Appeal. The Mining Commissioner holds his sittings wherever most convenient to the parties, gives his rulings promptly, and saves contesting parties much time and expense. This has proven one of the most beneficial features of the new Act.

6. Formerly a prospector could not get possession of a piece of mining land without paying the rent or purchase price. This often bore hardly on a poor man.

Now a Licensed prospector can make a discovery, and, by doing the required work on the land, legally hold it for three years and six months without having to pay the purchase price. This gives him ample time to make a sale, interest capital, etc.

7. **Fraud.** The practice under the old Act was not to make any enquiry as to the genuineness of the discovery, the affidavit being accepted as sufficient. This practice was what permitted of some gross frauds being perpetrated in the early days of the Cobalt District.

Under the new Act power is taken in especially valuable regions to inspect alleged discoveries to see whether they are bona fide or not. If not, the claims are cancelled. The working of this inspection system kept large areas of land open to the honest prospector in Cobalt and Montreal River, and led to many discoveries which would probably not otherwise have been made.

8. **Area.** The old Act permitted as much as 320 acres to be taken up on one find. Where a district is rich, but of small extent, as not infrequently happens, a few discoveries would cover the whole field.

The new Act restricts claims to forty acres, or in very rich tracts to twenty acres.

SOME MINING REVENUE.

The Government developed the policy of selling mining lands and lands under water reserved in rich areas by public tender, and the Province has gained considerably thereby. The sale of Cobalt Lake netted \$1,085,000; Kerr Lake, \$178,500 and a 10 per cent. royalty, and the various right of way and Cobalt town site locations, administered by the T. & N. O. Railway Commission, also brought into the Treasury of the Province during 1906 and 1907 \$204,642.46 in bonuses and royalties. Under the last head the Province received \$230,272 as a result of an arrangement made with the proprietors of the O'Brien Mine. This property, it was alleged, was obtained from the old Government by misrepresentations, and the present administration felt it their duty to bring an action to recover it on behalf of the Province, but owing to difficulties encountered in bringing the matter home to the offenders, a compromise was agreed upon by which the Province gets 25 per cent. of the value of the ore produced, less certain expenses.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF MINES.

A glance at the work of the Mines Branch during the three years of the Whitney administration shows that it has never been so active nor has it ever done so much in any previous period of similar length. The correspondence alone has increased from 3,250 letters in 1904 to 10,060 in 1907.

One of the chief duties of the Bureau is to delimit and map out as far as possible the mineral belts of the Province in such way as to enable the prospector to locate the veins and ore bodies, and also, when these are found, to study and describe their geological relationships so that future prospectors may know what formations and conditions are favorable and what unfavorable for the occurrence of mineral. In this way in the spring of 1905 the Bureau was able to place in the

hands of prospectors an accurate map of the geology and topography of the Cobalt District, with practical hints as to prospecting, etc., and a comprehensive printed report on the area, all of great value to the prospector, the miner and the investor. Quite recently, a large map has been made giving the geology, the contours, the various mines, the veins, portages, trails, roads, etc. which will compare in accuracy and usefulness with any like map issued elsewhere, and will be a permanent record for the whole camp.

MONTREAL RIVER, LARDER LAKE AND LORRAIN.

A short time ago the Department issued a geological map of the Montreal River mining district, and a report to accompany the map will shortly be issued. Good discoveries of cobalt and silver have been made in territory south of Lorrain, and the geology will be examined there as soon as the snow goes off, and a map and report will no doubt follow in due course.

A special report and geological map of the Larder Lake mining area have also been published, which place accurate information at the disposal of the mining and investing public. The country lying along the boundary line between Algoma and Thunder Bay has been explored, and a report of that region will shortly be published. The iron formations lying east of Lake Nepigon have been and are still being explored by the Bureau's geologist.

ENCOURAGING REFINING

The Bureau's maps and reports are published in the annual volumes of the Mines Branch. The report of 1905 contained a full and comprehensive account of the Sudbury nickel region by Dr. A. P. Coleman, summing up the geology and mineralogy and giving statistics of production, cuts of mines, etc.

Nor have the older portions of the Province been overlooked. Full and important reports have been issued on the limestones, the clays, the petroleum and gas fields and the cement industry since the present administration took office. These annual reports contain statistics of the yearly output of minerals and mineral products, the collection and presentation of which entail much labor.

Proof of the expansion going on in the mining business of Ontario is found in the figures of production. In 1904 the value of the mineral produced was \$11,572,647. In 1907 this production had increased in value to \$25,003,787.

To encourage the refining of metals in Ontario the Government passed an Act under which may be earned by refiners of Ontario minerals in the Province, five cents a pound on nickel and cobalt, one and one-half cents a pound on copper, and one cent a pound on arsenic refined from mispickel ore.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN!

The revenue procured by the Government from the mining rights remaining in the Crown, emphasizes the delinquency of the late Government in not exacting a general royalty in the fall of 1903, when silver was first found at Cobalt, and when the land on each side of the railway, which had been set apart to pay for the building of the railway, was withdrawn from sale or location. The Deputy Minister suggested in his report, in reference to the withdrawal, that:

“If the search should be rewarded by finding other deposits they might be offered for sale to the highest bidder, subject to such conditions as might be imposed, or, if as rich as those already discovered might be worked by the Government. A few such finds as those already made (provided always they prove of fair extent), might be made to yield money enough to materially assist in building the railway.”

The Provincial Geologist also made a strikingly accurate report of the richness and probable extent of the deposits, but, notwithstanding that, and the other fact that the chief officer of the Mines Branch pointed the way to a more advanced policy, the late Government again opened this territory and very many rich locations passed into private hands at a nominal charge of \$3 an acre only.

WHEN THE OFFICIALS WENT IN.

It is only fair to contrast the action of the Board of Commissioners and officers of the T. & N. O. Railway of that date with that of the present Board, whose business methods in disposing of the odds and ends of mining rights remaining in the Crown have resulted in such large bonuses and royalties. The old Board and officials regarded the mining discoveries as a sort of special providence, and instead of helping to map out a policy which might have meant much to the provincial exchequer, they hurried out, a number of them, and staked out mining locations themselves. And not a word of criticism of this action on the part of public officials has appeared in the Liberal Press!

What would be thought if to-day the present Government threw open the Gillies Limit to prospecting and staking, and the officials and the members of the present Railway Commission went up and staked out some of the most desirable locations! The hub-bub that would follow is really too horrible to contemplate.

THE GOVERNMENT MINE.

That the Gillies Limit has not been thrown open has not been for lack of importunity, and many and various have been the inquiries

and suggestions of individuals and syndicate representatives. The invariable reply has been made that it was not the present intention of the Government to dispose of the limit, or any portion thereof, and that in any event **no private offer could be considered—which likewise is a change from the old established method of disposing of Ontario Government concessions.**

The Government has for sometime been developing one mine on the Gillies Limit which has lately entered the ranks of the shippers, and an item of \$100,000 appears in the estimate of the revenue of the Province for the current year from that source.

In the matter of mining taxation the Government has not been deterred by motives of policy from what it has considered to be its plain duty, and a small acreage tax has been imposed on mining lands, and a tax of three per cent. on the profits of mining companies in excess of \$10,000. One-third of this latter tax goes to the various municipalities, but at Cobalt a special arrangement has been made whereby the town gets one-half of the tax accruing within its borders for a period of ten years. The object of this is to help the town to provide water and sewerage systems. The taxes that accrued under the Supplementary Revenue Act for 1907 amounted to \$84,196.94, much of which came in too late to figure in the Treasurer's financial statement. The tax on profits brought \$65,155.38; tax on gas, \$13,313.16; acreage tax, \$5,727.88.

AN IMMENSE WASTE OF GAS STOPPED.

The tax on gas is two cents a thousand feet where it is exported or wasted, and only one-fifth of a cent where used in Canada.

The amount raised by this means last year was \$13,313.68. Of this, 75 per cent. was paid on gas exported from the Province. The balance just about pays for the inspection of abandoned gas wells and drill holes which the Government has inaugurated with such good results.

In the Chatham field alone, when the Department's Mine Assessor visited it about the middle of last September, there was a daily waste of escaping gas from improperly plugged or unplugged and abandoned wells of 11,000,000 feet a day. This gas is worth 20 cents a thousand feet, or \$200 a million, so that the total daily loss at that time, in that one district, was \$2,200.

As a result of the work of the Mine Assessor this enormous drain on the entire field was reduced to 4,000,000 feet per day before the end of September. By the end of October it had been reduced to less than a million feet per day, and a little later had been cut down to practically nothing at all. This action was only possible because

of the tax, which is trifling if the gas is used in Canada, but a serious matter if it is allowed to waste.

The result of the Government's legislation affecting gas wells will be to greatly prolong the supply and also discourage as far as possible the export of gas, which very many feel should be entirely done away with.

MINING LEASES CANCELLED.

One very important work has been carried through without much flourish of trumpets, namely, the cancellation of about 2,000 mining leases, the result largely of mining booms that have flourished for a time, only to fade away. Many thousands of acres were staked for the purpose of exploration and possible exploitation. As time went on hundreds of these fell into arrears of rental, and since assuming charge, the Minister has had all these claims overhauled, and, after due notice, has cancelled where the arrears of rental have not been forthcoming. **In this way thousands of acres have been again thrown open from which prospectors had been shut out by old leases.**

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN WATERPOWER REGULATIONS.

The Government has made a number of changes in the waterpower regulations in the direction of greater control and protection of the interests of the power-using public. A larger revenue is also realized by the Crown itself from water powers which it leases. Under the old regime the maximum rate was about 25 cents per horse power per annum. Now the rates payable range up to \$1 per horse power per annum in cases of valuable powers within easy reach of industrial centres.

A new set of regulations has been framed with a view of protecting the public interests in every possible contingency. The actual control is exercised through the medium of the Hydro-Electric Commission, and care is taken to prevent over-charge of the consumer. It is stipulated also that the lessees of power from the Crown shall supply to others power not required in their own business.

A number of leases granted by the late Government for the evident purpose of exploitation, have been cancelled for nonfulfilment of the terms of the contract. Now, a lease cannot be secured until the applicant presents a definite scheme for the utilization of the power, and then the lease is only granted on conditions requiring actual development within a limited time.

A number of valuable water powers have been reserved by the Crown in districts where they are likely to be required in connection with pulp concessions or future industrial centres.

WOODS AND FORESTS

No Large Timber Sales—Smaller Dealers get a Chance—Timber Now Sold by Thousand Feet Instead of by Guess—Public Competition for Pulp Concessions.

The Whitney Government has not found it necessary to hold any large pine timber sales during its term of office. During the last four years of the Ross administration it was necessary to procure six millions of dollars from this source, which, it must be admitted, was a considerable draft on capital account.

Not only have there been no big sales, but the Government has materially changed the methods of its predecessors in sales it was found necessary for the supply of local demand to hold. One of the great complaints about old sales was the fact that such large blocks were put up that only the very wealthy could buy, and the conditions of sale made the bidding hazardous unless one had time enough, or timber cruisers enough to thoroughly estimate the large berths offered, or unless one could get a hint of the Government's estimate and upset price from the gentlemen conducting the sale—as one dealer has sworn he did.

Such timber as the Department has had for its disposal has been sold in small blocks, and with a time limit, and one objection of the small dealer was thus removed. Another was overcome by making the cash deposit as small as was consistent with a guarantee of bona fide and safe business methods. Then the Minister removed the element of guess by the simple expedient of selling the timber by the thousand feet, B. M., which made a close estimate of the berth of less importance to the purchaser. He only pays for what he takes out, and as he takes it out, and, on the other hand, the Government gets paid for every foot of timber on the limit, as it appoints its own scalers. **By this method of sale the element of guess work has been eliminated and a timber sale takes its place as a business transaction rather than a BIG GUESS.** Under old conditions if a bidder found he had paid too much for his timber, he sometimes failed to pay after the sale and left the limit with the

Crown. If he found he had several millions more than he thought he was buying he was simply that much in—and the Government that much out. **There will be no more guessing.**

Some of the prices obtained at these sales have been remarkable. One small sale near the Soo brought a bonus of \$10.52 per M. feet and dues of \$2.00, or a total of \$12.52 per thousand. The Department also sold the pine on Franklin Island in the Georgian Bay at \$12.26 per M. and bonus of \$2— or \$14.26 in all.

A SAMPLE LIBERAL SALE.

Some of the methods which prevailed in the happy days of Liberalism would be laughable if they were not so lamentable. One sale of ostensibly burnt pine which they made in the Onaping country has come in for considerable attention lately, both in the debates in the Legislature and in the press. The timber was sold in 1898 to McNeil and McLeod, and before the sale the Government of the day had not even run a line around the timber to mark the territory. It would be thought that a line would be necessary even for the purpose of proper advertising, but the only detail given in addition to the general location of the timber alleged to have been injured by fire was the statement that there were about seven and a half million feet of timber in the area which was situated on what is called Runsey Lake, the Dead River branch of the Spanish. It was sold by tender for a lump sum of \$20,150, bonus, subject to dues as the timber was cut. Soon after, upon application to the then Commissioner, the purchasers were permitted to extend their cutting on the east side of the river and kept cutting through what they called damaged timber until they reached nearly to the shore of Onaping Lake which was many miles from where they started. Then the question of boundaries came up and they came to get the boundaries declared by the Department. The then Commissioner fixed the boundaries as far as possible and they were laid down on a map, a copy of which was furnished to the owners of the territory, the Metaganai Lumber Company. The Company desired to sell out its rights to the Georgian Bay Lumber Company. Before the Georgian Bay Lumber Company would purchase, it came to the department and inquired if the boundary shown on the plan was correct and it was told they were. The Georgian Bay Lumber Company then paid over the purchase money and got a transfer of the property. Later on, when the present Government came into office, the Georgian Bay Lumber Company were anxious to sell and made application for approval of a transfer to the Company they were selling to. Investigation had shown to the Government that a great deal more

had been given than the original purchase covered, and timber cut, which the Government considered they had not paid for. But the Georgian Bay Lumber Company were in the position of innocent purchasers, who had taken every possible precaution by coming to the Department to see that the title was good before paying over their money, and the Department is the only place where the title of a timber license is registered and therefore the only place the Georgian Bay Lumber Company could go to. The Government felt that the honor of the Crown required that they should not ruin or embarrass innocent purchasers. While this was the position on the one hand, on the other, the Government was satisfied that the quantity of timber on the territory was greatly in excess of what was expected, and, although the territory was practically delineated on the plan they held, the Government pointed out to them the seriousness of the situation and insisted that some reasonable consideration should be paid for the timber. Finally \$50,000 was regarded as a fair compromise or sum to be paid, and that sum was paid in and the Government allowed the transfer to go through. Now, the Government does not say that it got all the timber was worth if it were offered for sale to-day. **What it does say is that, having regard to all the circumstances, the course it pursued was the best one that could be pursued and the Province has got \$50,000, that it never would have got under the late Government.. In addition a time limit of ten years was set, within which operations must be completed and the ground rent of \$3 a mile charged in addition to the dues.**

PULP CONCESSIONS AND COMPETITION.

Much has also been said and written of the fact that for the Montreal River Pulp Concession, which the late Government gave away to friends without competition, this Government has been able, by public competition, to secure a bonus of \$300,000. This would seem to speak volumes for open sales, but Liberal speakers are unconvinced and maintain that the old arrangement was the best because Mr. Booth, who had secured this concession, has his pulp and paper mill located at the City of Ottawa and may employ some lands from the Quebec side of the river. As those who got the concession originally had to build a mill on the Ottawa above Pembroke, and Quebec is on the other shore, it is difficult to attach any weight to the Liberal contention. Instead of building a mill, the original exploiters got busy and tried to sell the concession, in which they failed, and, as the conditions were not fulfilled, the present Government put an end to the agreement. A number of concessions granted by the late Government in the same behind-the-door-fashion have resulted to the

Crown and been disposed of after public competition. These include:

Name.	Bonus.
The Montreal River Concession	\$300,000
Dryden Concession	6,000
Rainy River Concession	32,000

North Temiskaming Concession	40,000

	\$378,000

The latter is a new concession, and is included merely to complete the total received by the present Government for pulp concessions after public competitions. **And it must be remembered that the same working conditions have also been exacted and, in addition, the dues on jack pine and woods other than spruce have been increased by ten cents a cord. An important change in policy was also incorporated in the conditions of the latest sale of the Rainy River concessions, by which the pulp must be manufactured into paper in Canada.**

The Government has not yet sold the Nepigon Pulp Concession, which was cancelled from the late holders. It is a splendid concession, with power tributary, and should bring another \$300,000.

INCREASED DUES ON RAILWAY TIES.

There is a great and increasing demand for railway ties, on which there are two rates, one for ties cut on licensed territory where a bonus and ground rent has already been paid, and another for ties cut under permit.

On licensed lands the rate has been increased by the present Government from two to five cents a tie.

On permits the dues used to be five cents on jack pine, and seven cents on tamarack. There is now a flat rate on permits of ten cents a tie.

These rates were decided on after the sale of tie timber in open competition had demonstrated that the then existing rates of dues were too low in view of the advanced prices of timber.

With the building of so many railways throughout the country this will mean a considerable increase in revenue.

TANBARK EMBARGO LIFTED.

For several years there has been more or less complaint in respect of the tan bark embargo which was enacted by the late Government at the instance of the Tanners' Association. The embargo

prevented the export of bark peeled on Crown lands, and it was alleged by the bark producers that the tanners, when they had circumscribed the market, reached an agreement as to the price that should be paid. The Minister had representatives of the Tanners' Association and the Bark Producers' Association before him a year ago, and, as a result of the conference, the tanners agreed to demonstrate conclusively that there was no combine, and it was arranged that the matter should stand for a time. This year the bark producers again, approached the Department, claiming to have between forty and fifty thousand cords of bark for which they could not, owing to the embargo, find a market. They said that the tanners would not take the bark even at the ridiculously low prices, ranging from \$4.50 to \$6 a cord, that were quoted and pointed out that tanbark was selling in Michigan at \$9.50 a cord laid down. The tanners, in reply, stated that the reason they were not buying bark freely was because they were tanning less owing to duller times. They questioned also the producers' statement as to the amount on hand. **It seemed to the Government that if the tanners could not use the bark offered, they should not stand in the way of those who could,** and the Government therefore passed an Order-in-Council lifting the embargo until August 31st, 1909. On the situation there will depend future action.

FOREST RESERVES

Now Aggregate 16,300 square miles--Matured
Trees May be Disposed of Under Strin-
gent Regulations--New Conditions
Add to Cost of Forest Patrol.

Ontario has now 16,300 square miles of forest reserve, and the largest, that of Nepigon, the present Government has had the pleasure of setting apart since assuming office. They are:

Temagami	area	5,900	square miles
Mississaga	"	3,000	" "
Nepigon	"	7,300	" "
Eastern	"	100	" "

These great stretches of timber territory contain, it is estimated, seven billion feet of pine. At the late Session the Government amended the Forest Reserves Act so as to permit of the disposal of such trees on these Reserves as have reached maturity, for even a tree grows old and decays. It is felt that the time has come when, under stringent regulations guarding against fire, trees which may be indicated by the Department's officer may be offered for sale on the stump. It is expected also that the removal of the larger trees will be of benefit to the smaller growth surrounding.

The task of protecting these reserves and other Crown lands, is no small one. The building of new railways has greatly increased the danger from fire, and where the late Government employed twelve rangers on the railways in 1904 at a cost of \$4,844.02, the present employed 103 in 1907 at a cost of \$38,110.36. In 1904 twenty-two rangers were thought to be sufficient to patrol the reserves. To-day, with the prospector, with his pick seeking his fortune so industriously in the North country, and the tourist flocking in from the South, it was found necessary, in 1907, to place 109 men on the reserves, and the cost of the service increased from \$10,249.66 to \$41,884.72. On other Crown lands, pine stretches in unlocated townships and mor- ganized territory. 16 rangers did the work in 1904, and the cost was \$2,432.34. With the increasing development and awakening activity in the North country, 51 men were required for this service last year

at a cost of \$14,497.36. On licensed lands the licensee appoints the rangers, but as the Crown has an interest in all standing and cut timber, the Department pays one-half of the cost. **Timber has become so very valuable that more care than ever is necessary**, and the staff on licensed territory, which numbered 290 in 1904, numbered 360 in 1907, and the cost had proportionately increased from \$35,713.12 to \$41,600.69. The total cost of fire-ranging has increased from \$53,239.14 to \$139,119.23, and it is an item which will continue to increase as the system of forest protection is extended. **It, however, is money well invested, as a single fire might quite easily destroy timber of more value than the cost of several years of ranging.**

Before leaving the subject of fire-ranging, it may be stated that the cost of this service along lines of construction have been borne by the railway companies. The Act has been amended this year to make the companies liable also for the protection necessary after lines are completed and in operation. In this respect the Government is not exacting from the railways any more than it is willing to exact of itself, and to show what the Government thought to be its duty it may be mentioned that throughout thirty-five miles of the Government railway through a portion of the Temagami Forest Reserve as a measure of protection the Department cleared absolutely a strip 600 feet wide on each side of the right of way, at a cost of \$120,123.35, which was reduced by \$45,571.83 by the sale of the timber so cut.

ALGONQUIN PARK.

The Province possesses a splendid national park and game preserve in Algonquin park, which when the Whitney Government took charge, had an area of 1,750 square miles. The present Government has materially increased the size of the park which now includes 1,930 square miles within its boundaries. As a fish and game preserve it is a favorite resort for those who desire to get close to nature. It is also the head waters of several large rivers.

FORESTRY POLICY

Townships Chiefly Valuable for Timber will be Reserved from Settlement in Future—Old Licenses—Reafforestation for Older Ontario—Farmers Wood Lot.

The very important question of forestry and reafforestation has been constantly before the Department, especially in its practical aspects. In the older parts, that is those given over to the timber licensee and to partial settlement, the Government is confronted with a condition, not a theory, and past methods of timber disposal have made it very difficult to settle upon and put into operation a uniform policy. In the newer and unopened districts the way is plain and it is possible to commence aright. **Under the new regulations, land adapted only for timber growing will not be opened for agricultural settlement, but set apart for its timber values permanently.** In this the Government seeks to improve on its predecessors, who opened for agricultural location and settlement townships which are splendidly suited to the lumberman, the summer camper and the hunter—suited, in fact, to almost anything but the growing of crops. When such townships are opened, the lots are located in many cases for no other reason than the timber, and when this is cut, the place is frequently abandoned, while the timber settler seeks, not "fresh fields and pastures new," but more timber. And when a township is only capable of partial settlement, the burden of maintaining roads, bridges and drains falls with increased weight, and the difficulty of educating the young is well nigh insurmountable. **To prevent this kind of thing the direction of settlement will from now on be carefully controlled.** A compactly settled township is a better thing for the Province and much preferable for the settlers themselves. It costs no more—less as a matter of fact—to build roads through a good agricultural township than through a rocky, hilly and swampy country.

THE VEXED QUESTION OF OLD LICENSES.

Some method of taking over the old licenses in Central Northern Ontario which were practically granted in perpetuity forty or fifty

years ago, will have to be adopted before any forestry system for Ontario is at all complete. These licenses as a rule cover all kinds of timber and the limits have in some cases been cut over several times, but are to-day (so greatly has timber increased in value and demand), held at higher figures than they were originally sold for. Some critics urge the extinction of these claims by simply refusing to renew the licenses at the end of the license year, but the Crown can scarcely afford to do anything so unfair. As a rule these licenses are held by monetary concerns as security for loans; no license of unlimited tenure has yet been cancelled by any Government of Ontario as long as the dues and ground rent are regularly paid, and to cancel a license under such circumstances would be to deal a staggering blow to the lumber industry. Some years ago the late Government listened to reason and set a time limit for the taking off at timber sold, and **as these districts fall into the Crown again they can most usefully be dealt with along broad forestry lines.** But the question of these old perpetual licenses will have to be justly dealt with.

The Government has under consideration also the question of **acquiring tracts of sandy soil in different parts of older Ontario for purposes of reforestation and have taken a vote for this purpose.** As they stand, they are wind-swept and of little value. With tree growth, such land will take its proper place in the economy of nature, and where such territory covers a watershed, the result will be most beneficial to the rivers and streams.

The Government, through the Forestry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, is also helping the farmers of Ontario—many of whom have reason to regret the disappearance of timber from their lands—to replant their wood lots, and is supplying seedling trees and cuttings free of charge that will in time make plantations of waste lands and steep hillsides.

SUMMER TOURISTS

How the Province Has Turned This Rapidly Developing Traffic to Account—Crown Lands for Summer Resorts Greatly Increased in Value.

Northern Ontario has a great future as the summer home of thousands of citizens of the great country to the south, who are driven north by the heat of the season, and as a camping ground for the thousands of city dwellers in our own Canadian towns, who, in increasingly larger numbers, delight to spend the summer months on the margins of our numerous northern waters. The demand for islands and desirable points of land by summer tourists increases each year, and it was felt that here again the regulations might be revised to advantage without discouraging the demand for such property. **The time had arrived when our Crown lands adapted for tourist purposes were worth more money.** The Government therefore increased the price of islands from \$5 to \$10 an acre, and of land on the shores of lakes and streams from \$1 to \$5 an acre. The Department further limited the number of acres that could be so sold in each individual case to twenty-five. Before this change in the regulation, anyone could purchase a large island or an entire lot, which was really a small estate rather than a mere summer location.

WHERE THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT SELL.

A different method had to be adopted with the islands in Lake Temagami. These were in course of survey when the present Government took charge, and, as the lake is situated in the midst of one of the most valuable pine forest reserves in Canada to-day, it was felt to be inadvisable to sell the islands outright, even if the Forest Reserves Act did not expressly forbid such disposition. It was decided that the better plan would be to lease for a term of years, and an upset annual rental of \$20 for the first half acre and \$3 for every acre in excess of that was asked. No island of more than five acres is disposed of in Temagami except for special purposes, such as summer school camps, when special arrangements are made along

the same general lines. When several were applying for the same island, the Minister asked a bonus in addition to the rental, and in that way added a little to the revenue of the Province as well as **made it impossible for the unsuccessful competitor to blame politics for his lack of success.**

VETERAN LOCATION

Solving a Vexed Question Which Arose Through Ill-considered Legislation--Patents for the Veterans, Taxes for the Town- ships and Neighbors for the Settlers.

The Government found, after a careful scrutiny of the results of locating veteran grants, that the methods adopted by its predecessors in office were opposed to the interest of the actual settler and the development of the various districts. One in every four lots was a veteran location, exempt from all taxes, except school rates, for ten years. The veteran had no particular interest in the community except in so far as its development rendered his holding more valuable. His share of road work had to be done by settlers already burdened with the tasks of the pioneer, and at the close of ten long years the veteran himself, under the original act would have been obliged to perform the usual settlement duties before he could get his patent.

These conditions created much dissatisfaction on the part of both settler and veteran, and the Government decided to change the regulations so that on application any veteran could procure his patent, **the patent being granted only on condition that the owner became at once responsible for all taxes.** This was no hardship to the veteran as in the unorganized districts there are no taxes to pay, and it re-

moved a distinct hardship in organized townships where money for municipal purposes was none too plentiful and non-resident and non-taxpaying veteran locations were regarded much as a millstone about the neck of the struggling settler.

BUYING BACK CERTIFICATES.

Then because of the non-resident feature of veteran locations and its effect upon the settlement of a community, it was decided to open entire townships for veterans, so that the lengthy holding of the land by those who could not settle thereon would not affect the proper settling up of other townships, while at the same time the veteran would reap the same general benefit following the opening up and settling of the newer districts. Townships have been set apart for this purpose from time to time, and will continue to be as the millions of fertile acres throughout the clay belt are sub-divided.

Incidentally the Minister put a stop to the dabbling by township surveyors in veteran locations. Under the old system a surveyor was practically permitted to file his plans and field notes with one hand and file the affidavits which pre-empted all the available veteran locations with the other. These affidavits the surveyor sold at \$10 a location. This was felt to be very unfair to veterans who were entitled to at least a fair chance to select their locations.

Then, for the benefit of the veteran who did not wish to take up land and hold it as a speculation, the Government amended the Act and provided a fund for the redemption of unlocated certificates, paying therefor \$50 in cash. And as an indication of the popularity of such a provision, it need only be pointed out that \$46,850.00 was expended in that manner in 1907 and a vote of \$30,000.00 has been taken for that purpose for 1908.

The Whitney Government has therefore made an effort to be fair to both veteran and settler and at the same time to solve a problem which was rapidly assuming an acute form and which it is not difficult to see was the outcome of hurried and ill-considered legislation.

ROADS

New Roads Act Takes Roads Out of Politics and Gives the Settlers Control--Trunk Roads for Greater Ontario.

Any reference to the development of Greater Ontario under the Whitney Government would be incomplete did it not refer to the cordial and intelligent co-operation of the Minister of Public Works, Honorable Dr. Reanne, with the Minister of Lands. He has always shown a sympathetic interest in the necessities of the settler and the newer communities needing roads and bridges. The fact that the vote for roads and public works in 1908 is \$445,462.00 as against \$174,759.00 in 1904 is evidence that the Minister's sympathy assumes tangible and definite shape. His Roads Act of the session of 1907 is a long stride in the right direction. It gives the people much more say in the building of their own highways, and the people of the North appreciate this and will appreciate it more as the good features of the measure become more widely known.

TOWNSHIPS CONTROL EXPENDITURE.

It provides that the municipal council of the township—and here again is where organization is useful—shall, before the first day of November in each year, pass a by-law setting forth how much it can raise to build necessary roads. To this sum the Government will add dollar for dollar, or in case of special need, two dollars to one.

This money is then expended, not by the Government, but by the municipal council, which, having raised part of the money and being directly concerned, has an interest in seeing that the appropriation is wisely expended and value received for the expenditure.

In other words, the Act puts the making of the roads of the new country out of politics and makes it impossible to penalize a township for political reasons. It has its rights assured by Act of the Legislature. The only point at which the Department is concerned is to see that the road is properly built, and for that reason stipulates that the work must be completed in such a manner as to warrant the approval of the road inspector for the district.

To those who are familiar with the manner in which road monies have been expended in times gone by, with a single eye to party advantage, the new Roads Act will appeal.

Another necessity of Greater Ontario is trunk wagon roads, and here again the present Government has been handicapped by the lack of system and definite aim and policy of its predecessors. The Sudbury-Soo trunk road was surveyed last year, at an expense of \$3,687.38 and the first vote of \$40,000 for the work itself has been taken in this year's estimates. Important main arteries are gradually being found throughout the Temiskaming country, and it is the intention, when proper drainage has been provided, to do something along these lines for the Rainy River country. A vote of \$10,000 for drainage has been taken for the Rainy River district, and a general vote of \$50,000 for new trunk roads in addition to the \$40,000 for the Soo road already referred to—a total of \$100,000 in three items alone.

STATISTICAL

How Volume of Departmental Business Has Grown in Three Years—More than Double the Number of Patents.

The statistical report of the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines for 1907, as contrasted with 1904, the last year of the old Government, reveals some interesting comparisons. An indication of the growth of department business is to be found in the record of correspondence.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

	1904.	1907.
Sales and Free Grants.....	17,960	24,871
Surveys	6,735	13,463
Woods and Forests.....	5,786	9,218
Mines	3,250	10,060
Colonization and Forestry.....	8,239	(transferred)
	41,970	57,612

OUTGOING MAIL.

Letters, Circulars and Reports.....	1904. 52,110	1907. 66,000
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Thus, with one branch less the correspondence has greatly increased during the three years. These figures do not include the multitudinous personal and semi-personal correspondence directed to the Minister.

GROWTH OF THE WORK.

Another very instructive comparison is afforded by the Land Branch figures:

Persons Located	1904. 1,098	1907. 1,282
Acres Located	152,699	180,864
Purchasers	326	393
Acres Purchased	10,212	16,608
Lots Resumed	710	970
Patents Issued (Agricultural, Veteran and Mining)	1,200	2,730

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The figures from the Woods and Forests Branch throw a strong light on where the money used to come from to finance the Province in the late years of the Ross Government. The total revenue from woods and forests in 1904 was \$2,650,872, compared with \$1,219,051 in 1907; but a glance at the figures which follow will show that nearly a million and three-quarters was received in 1904 from bonuses on pine timber sales, and in 1907 only \$152,224 from that source. The revenue in 1907 was also affected by the unprecedented stringency of the money market towards the end of the year, and lumbermen who usually paid promptly were obliged to ask for three months' extension. In this way there are between five and six hundred thousand dollars outstanding, but as the Province has the very best security in the shape of the logs, which are worth many times the amount of the dues, there is no risk, and these payments will simply go into this year's business. The figures:

	1904.	1907.
Bonus	\$1,664,258 31	\$152,223 94
Dues	919,471 21	998,863 15
Ground Rent	64,997 03	65,084 38
Transfer Fees	2,056 00	2,879 85
	\$2,650,782 45	\$1,219,051 32

LESS LAND SOLD, MORE MONEY.

The figures that follow show that rather more land is sold by the Ross Government in 1904 than were sold in 1907, but there were changes in the method of sale, and the result is a most interesting study.

	1904.	1907.
Aeres Sold and Leased.....	102,866	102,657
Amount Realized	\$79,634 34	\$1,362,646 32
Illuminating also are the mining figures:		
	1904.	1907.
Collections	\$15,109 30	\$1,184,719 06
Mining Lenses	28,597 46	21,563 16
Mining Licenses	1,597 15	137,768 40
Miscellaneous	780 00	1,642 96
Recording Fees .....	.....	134,628 73
Royalties .....	.....	207,945 06
Supplementary Revenue .....	.....	43,453 35
	<hr/> \$46,083 15	<hr/> \$1,731,720 72

MONEY WELL SPENT.

Comparison of School, Public Works and Road Grants in 1904 and 1907--
Estimates for 1908.

NIPISSING SCHOOLS.

	1904.	1907.	Increase.
Rural Public	\$6,095 00	\$16,847 50	\$10,751 50
Urban Public	583 00	1,384 00	801 00
Continuation Classes	100 00	1,485 00	1,385 00
	<hr/> \$6,778 00	<hr/> \$19,716 50	<hr/> \$12,937 50
Rural Separate	\$1,987 00	\$2,920 00	\$ 933 00
Urban Separate	403 00	755 00	352 00
Continuation Classes	45 00	235 00	190 00
	<hr/> \$2,435 00	<hr/> \$3,910 00	<hr/> \$1,475 00

In addition to the assisted school grant of \$2,309, seven "special" assisted grants were made where schools were not organized or in operation soon enough to participate in the regular grant and where it was impossible for the settlers to commence schools without assistance:

Boston (Remling Camp)	\$75 00
No. 1, Chamberlain (Krugersdorf)	350 00
No. 4, Bucke	250 00
No. 3, Garson	279 50
No. 1, Hutton	100 00
No. 1, McDougall's Chute	150 00
No. 1, Messamhie	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,254 50
Entire "assisted" School Grant, Nipissing.....	\$3,858 50

RURAL SCHOOLS.

	1904.	1907.	Increase.
Algoma	\$7,898 00	\$13,324 50	\$5,426 50
Muskoka	10,175 00	14,854 50	4,679 50
Manitoulin	5,620 00	9,787 00	4,167 00
Parry Sound	10,915 00	16,840 50	5,925 50
Rainy Riv. and Thunder Bay	4,981 37	9,953 00	4,971 63
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$39,589 37	\$64,759 50	\$25,170 13

COLONIZATION ROADS.

	1904.	1907.	1908 (Est.)
Algoma	\$7,882	\$36,067	\$39,650
Soo	8,020	6,260	6,200
Manitoulin	1,700	16,895	18,050
Fort William and Lake of the Woods	9,344	7,766	6,950
Port Arthur and Rainy River.....	23,250	32,366	51,600
Nipissing E.	11,000	12,300	15,450
Nipissing W.	16,250	28,947	33,351
Temiskaming	42,000	103,988	78,616
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$119,446	\$244,589	\$249,867
Supplementary Estimates			21,432
			<hr/>
			\$271,299

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

	1904.	1907.	1908 (Est.)
Algoma	\$6,354 92	\$5,601 08	\$8,875 00
Nipissing	2,812 31	1,222 83	7,800 00
Manitoulin .....	.....	3,066 43	5,783 00
Rainy River	2,295 45	370 80	24,235 00
Sudbury .....	.....	22,239 17	54,000 00
Thunder Bay	2,281 69	3,545 04	11,150 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$13,744 37	\$36,045 35	\$111,843 00

BRIDGES, DOCKS AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

	1904.	1907.	1908 (Est.)
East Nipissing	\$6,423 51	\$24,711 12	\$25,400 00
West Nipissing	8,293 83	4,210 07	5,300 00
Algoma	1,606 11	42,853 34	36,700 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1,864 44	5,290 68	320 00
Ft. William and Lake of the Woods	20,745 35	2,892 79	600 00
Pt. Arthur and Rainy River	2,436 01	.....	5,000 00
Manitoulin	7,776 52	13,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Supplementary Estimates	\$41,369 25	\$87,734 52	\$86,320 00
			<hr/>
			\$91,320 00





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